

# THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

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## THE WEEKLY MESSENGER

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From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Constituents of True Greatness.

BY G. L. CRANMER.

The world has much of good as well as evil in it. To bring out the good in a conspicuous light—though it is a work fraught with difficulty, and requiring the exercise of much patience and perseverance—and in looking over the history of the past or present, nothing strikes us more forcibly in considering the constituents of true greatness than this: the exercise of a spirit of humility. And here we wish to line of distinction to be drawn between notorious by pursuing a course wholly at variance with accustomed notions and established customs and manners; of such it is not our purpose to treat.

But we wish to call attention to the characters of those who perseveringly and determinedly in the face of obstacles and difficulties, have not pushed themselves forward in the face of the world, but who have been brought forward by the force of their own intellect and energy, and yet who, having been endorsed by the world as truly great, have doubted themselves entitled to its honors and emoluments. Such are they who, actuated by motives of purity and piety, feel they have done no more than they ought to do; and who, instead of claiming for themselves any superior merit, rather shun than court the praise of their fellows.

Another element to which we wish in this connection to refer, is difference to the calamities of enemies, or rather those who are envious of true worth, and consequently its reward. And this will require all the firmness and equanimity of the mind to be put forth, in repelling by an example of purity and truthfulness, the falsehoods which will gather strength by repetition, and apparent truth because the lips are silent.

That man does not live who has sought to obtain true greatness by worth and merit, with whose name calamity, at some time or other, has not been busy, and one whose character some stain has not at some time or other, sought to be stamped. Truth never wars with truth and therefore falsehood, its antagonist, is ever on the alert, ready at any and every moment to pounce upon its victims.

This is a necessary crucible through which worth and merit must always pass, because it is a test which tries them, and at the same time, separates from the pure metal the dross and refuse. Like the monarch oak of the forest, when assailed by the storm and tempests of man's passions, they only bend before them till they are past, when they assume their former erect and dignified position, and thereby receive renewed strength and firmness from the very storms through which they have successfully passed.

This characteristic is intimately connected with another more noble and generous still than the last, and one which is an infallible test and touchstone for determining that which is counterfeit and that which is pure—I mean the spirit of forgiveness.

When vituperation and calumny are busy with the fair fame and honest reputation of such an one—when pretended friends in the midst of adversity desert, and enemies encompass our path-way—when the heavens above are dark, and world around is cheerless and repulsive, then it is that the true greatness of which we write, passes through its severest ordeal, and is required to bear its heaviest burden. That man who, under such an accumulation of circumstances, can from his heart forgive, may well be said to possess the constituents of true greatness.

Such, I apprehend, constitutes in some measure true greatness, because it is not based on any adventitious aids of fortune or friends, but rests on a more secure and steady foundation the knowledge of self.

I believe it is the wish of every man to possess the constituents of true greatness and moral grandeur, but then the effort required to be put forth in its attainment frightens many from the attempt. If the wish could make them so they would indeed be model characters; but the will without the corresponding effort is useless and futile, and as well might they expect to surmount a mountain without making a step, as expect to be great in a moral point of view, without possessing the true constituents.

## "TAKE MY HAT."

Some have supposed that "take my hat" is a saying which originated in this wise: A handsome young lady put upon her head a gentleman's hat, for which he enforced the penalty of a kiss, and another swain, eager to inflict the same punishment, said to the fair one, "take my hat;" whether she did or not is not now the question, but this did not originate the saying; nor did it as some suppose, originate from the fact that a frolicking blade, who had too many bricks in his beaver, insisted most earnestly that the town pump should "take his hat;" but as near as we can ascertain, and it is a matter of history, the saying is as follows:

About nineteen years ago, a fine-looking old gentleman, from Western Virginia, entered a store in Nashville, Tennessee. Said store was owned by a bluff honest old trader, who knew a great deal more about the quality of the liquor sold at the black end of the counter than he did about the fineness of the fabrics at the other; nevertheless, between the two extremes of that shelf he contrived to make both ends very comfortably meet the necessities of the case. The old Virginian cast his eye around the shelves, and finally remarked:

"Well, neighbor, you, I see, hev got hats."

"A slight sprinkle," was the answer, and then followed the query, "whar ar you from?"

"Old Virginia!" was the response.

"Right smart old State," replied the Tennesseean, "but getting rather too old to keep her har on."

"What do you mean?" enquired the Virginian.

"Well just what I say, uncle. It can't keep her har on—for instance, now, I should think you hev been a right healthy child of Old Dominion, but she has shed you at last, and like Sampson of old, that's jest what she is losin' all the best hair off her venerable head."

The old Virginian looked round the store rather bothered with the liberty this Tennesseean was taking with his mother State, and finally remarked:

"I come here to talk about hats, stranger, and not har."

"Well, well, uncle, don't get wrathy now, I was only venturing a political opinion about population in general, and on that head we won't quarrel; but before we look at the hats, as they are intimately connected with heads, s'pose we take a mite of baled face."

The proposition was agreed to—the liquor was imbibed, and next followed the hats. The merchant tossed down four or five wool hats of various sizes, and invited the old gentleman to select one which would fit him. He looked at them, examined the sizes, said they would do, and requested the storekeeper to hand him down a few more.

"That's all the sizes I've got said he, 'but here's a few more if you think you'd like 'em better,' and so saying he tossed down three more.

"Them all right," said the Old Virginian, turning them around; and the stout old storekeeper, blowing with exertion descended from his perch, where he was straddling from shelf to counter. As soon as he had reached the floor, the old Virginian remarked that he had not got enough yet.

"Oh, you want 'em for your niggers?" says the storekeeper; "well, why didn't you say so when I was up, and he again proceeded to perch himself up, like a mercantile colossus. When he had blown himself into his former position the old man quietly remarked:

"Why, stranger, I wasn't thinking anything about niggers." The fact is, the old man was rather enjoyin' the extra trouble he had put the Tennesseean to.

"Well, what do you want with so many hats?" inquired the latter.

"I want 'em for my sons," said the old man.

The storekeeper began to count those on the counter—"Eight," said he, "a pretty big spread of boys already, 'I'll wear, but here goes," and he added one and then another, and yet a fourth, and he picked off the fifth, and finally, seeing that the old man stood immovable, earnestly counting the hats, he tossed down three more, and was about to descend himself, when the old man told him to hold on and throw down a few more.

"Oh, come, uncle," said he, "you are joking;" but to please him he threw down twenty.

"That's just one too many," said the old man, with much gravity.

"What!—you don't mean to say you have nineteen sons?"

"Yes, I do mean to say so," was the old man's answer.

"And whar in the name of the State of Tennessee are they," said the old man, "right yer in this city—up at the hotel."

"Stranger," said the storekeeper, his incredulity, making him sputter and stutter as he said it, "if you ken show me nineteen boys of your make, thar's the hats."

"Hold on then," said the old man, and off he started. In about ten minutes, down the street he came, heading a line of nineteen boys; marching in single file, each bearing a good gun, and followed by their venerable mother. They entered the merchant's store and ranged along the counter—the storekeeper ran his eyes along the line with astonishment.

"And you say," he inquired, "that these boys are all yours?"

"Ask their mother," said the old man, "she says they are."

"Do you say so, madam?" he inquired.

"Yes, I do," was the reply, "and I ought to know."

"Well, you ought I'll swear," said the storekeeper. "Old friend," he added, "I aint got a word to say—jest take my hats!"

To prevent oxen from crowding, it is only necessary to lengthen the yoke, often, in extreme cases, from 12 to 18 inches.

## A STORY OF A LEAP YEAR.

Sam. Smith sat at home, on New Year's day in dishabille. His beard was unshaven, his hair was uncombed, his boots were unblackened, and he was leaning back in a picturesque attitude, with his heels against the mantelpiece, smoking a cigar. Sam. thought to himself that it was leap year, and how glorious it would be if the ladies could be induced to pop the question, in accordance with their ancient privileges. As he sat watching the smoke which so gracefully curled, his fancy glowed with the idea. How delightful it would be to have the dear creatures fondling on him, and with tender glances endeavoring to do the agreeable! As he meditated his heart softened, and he began to feel a squeamish, womanish sensibility diffuse itself over his feelings, and thought he would faint with propriety the first time a young lady should squeeze his hand.

"Rap, rap, rap," sounded at the door. Sam. peeped through the Venetian blinds. "Mercy," exclaimed he, "if here isn't Miss Jones, and I all in dishabille, and looking like a fright—goodness gracious! I must go, right away, and fix myself."

As he left the room, Miss Jones entered, and with a composed air intimated that she would wait. Miss Susan Jones was a firm believer in woman's rights, and now that the season was propitious, she determined to take advantage thereof, and do a little courting on her own hook. It was one of woman's privileges, which had been usurped by the tyrant man, and she was determined to assert her rights, in spite of the hollow formalities of a false system of society.

Mean while, with a palpitating heart, Sam. Smith went through a series of personal adornments. The last twist was given to his collar, the last curl to his whiskers, and, with white cambric in hand, he descended to the parlor. Miss Jones rushed to receive him, and grasping his hand with fervor, said: "Dearest, how beautiful you look," accompanying her words with a glance of undisguised admiration.

"Spare the blushes of a modest young man," said Sam, applying his cambric to his face to hide his confusion.

"Nay, my love, why so coy?" said Susan; "turn not away those lovely eyes, dark as the jet, and sparkling like the diamond. Listen to the vows of fond affection. Here let us rest," said she, drawing him to a sofa; "here, with my arm around thee, will I protest my true affection."

"Leave me, oh, leave me," murmured Sam; "think of my youth, my inexperience—spare, my palpitating heart."

"Leave thee," said Susan, pressing him close to her; "never, until the story of restless nights, of anxious days, of aspirations, fond emotions, and undying love is laid by thee. Know that for years I have nursed for thee a secret passion. Need I tell how each manly beauty moved me; how I worshipped like a sun flower in the lurid light of those scarlet tresses; how my fond heart was entrapped in the meshes of those magnificent whiskers; how I willing to yield up to the government of that imperial thy manners, so modest, so delicate, enchanted me—joy to me—for thy joy was my joy. My heart is thine—take it—take it—but first let me snatch one kiss from those ruby lips."

The overwrought feelings of the delicate youth were too strong, and he fainted from excess of joy. Meanwhile the enamored maiden hung fondly over him, and—

Slowly the eyes of Samuel Smith opened—he gazed wildly round him—then meeting the ardent gaze of his "lover," he blushed deeply, and behind his handkerchief faintly faltered out—"ask my pa."

A RICH CASE.—Some years ago an Irishman was knocked down and robbed. He accused a man of having committed the robbery; in due time the case came up for trial. The Irishman being upon the stand, was cross-examined after having sworn positively to the guilt of the prisoner, by one of our keenest lawyers, and something like the following was the result—

"You say that the prisoner at the bar was the man who assaulted and robbed you?"

"Yes."

"Was it moonlight when the occurrence took place?"

"No, it was daylight."

"Was it a bright day?"

"No, it was so dark that you could not have seen your hand before you."

"Was there any light shining from any house near by?"

"No, there was no light there any where about."

"Well, then, if there was no moon, no starlight, no light from any house, and so dark that you couldn't see even your hand before you, how are you able to swear that the prisoner is the man?"

"How did you see him?"

"Why, yer honor, when the spalpeen struck me (may the devil fly away with him) the fire flew out of my eyes so bright you might have seen to pick up a pin; you could, be jabbers."

The court, jury, counsel and spectators exploded with shouts at this quaint idea, and the prisoner was directly after, declared not guilty.

MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—Dr. Kennicott, a leading nurseryman and fruit grower in Illinois, says that for fruit trees, and especially the apple and quince, he has found barn-yard manure, half-decayed chips, charcoal and ashes mixed, serviceable. He had tried time, but without benefit, except on small peaty spots. Yard manure alone, particularly for peaches, plums and cherries, is deemed injurious.

FOLKS will always listen when the tale is their own; and of many who say they do not believe in fortune-telling, I have known few on whom it had not a very

## GEN. CASS AND COM. STOCKTON.—The

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, a Democratic paper of much influence, has commenced a "Gallery of Living Fogs." No. 1 opens with portraits of Gen. Cass and Com. Stockton, and, as our readers may wish to see how a Democratic artist (evidently of the "Young America" party) treats his subjects, we give the following as a specimen of his ability:

"Gen. Cass is, par excellence, the Old Fog of the American Senate. After him, but immeasurably behind him comes Commodore Stockton, having, though in inferior development, many of those qualities which have gained for the Michigan Senator the title of 'His most unapproachable Foginess.'"

"Like Gen. Cass, Com. Stockton is 'unimpeachably respectable' and venerably stupid—garrulous beyond precedent, and gouty without doubt. Indebted for his position solely to his wealth, pampered by a long course of flattery and good dinners, a great man in a small neighborhood, he has all the elements of prosiness, dignity and dullness 'so mixed in him that nature may stand up and say to all the world, this is a—Fog.'"

## INJURY TO THE TOBACCO CROP.—The

Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian of the 8th inst. says:

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through the country between here and Green river, informs us that he heard great complaints wherever he went, of the scarcity of plants—and the opinion prevails that on this account the crop must necessarily be a short one.

The Hopkinsville Rifle, of the 6th inst., says that from appearances in this region at present, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the next crop of tobacco will be very short. The spring so far has been remarkable, unfavorable, and planters everywhere are complaining of a very marked scarcity of plants. Even if the season from this time forward should be favorable, the crop, from the reason just mentioned, must be universally small.

## HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.—We

commend the following hints to full grown boys, as well as to young men just entering on the duties of life:

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake, decide upon some particular employment, persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice."

"He who remains in the mill, grinds, not he who goes and comes."

Attend to your own business, and never trust it to another. "A pot that belongs to many, is ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot, will make a pot lid." Save the cents, and the dollars will take care of themselves.

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love, shall beggars prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "Plow deep while slugs are sleeping, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility. Everything is gained and nothing lost by courtesy. "Good manners insure success."

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. "He who waits for dead men's shoes, may have to go for a long time barefoot."

"He who runs after a shadow, has a wearisome race."

Above all things never despair. God is where he was. "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

Follow implicitly these precepts, and nothing can hinder you from accumulating.

## HEALTH INSURANCE.—A thin, cadaverous-looking German, about fifty years of age, entered the office of a Health Insurance Company in Indiana, a few days ago, says the Daily Courier, and inquired—

"Is he man in vot insured de people's helts?"

The agent politely answered, "I attend to that business, sir."

"Vel, I vants mine helts insured; vot you sharge?"

"Different prices," answered the agent "from three to ten dollars a year; pay ten dollars a year and you get ten dollars a week in case of sickness."

The agent inquired his state of health.

"Vel, I ish sick all to time. I ish shut out to bed two or three hours a day, unt doctor says he can't do nothing more goot for me."

"If that's the state of your health," returned the agent, "we can't insure it. We only insure persons who are in good health."

At this Myneber bristled up in great anger.

"You must tink I'm a fool; vot you tink I come pay you ten dollar for insure my health, ven I vos vell."

## THE HEART.—Every time the heart

beats, the blood is sent through the arteries as water gushes through a syringe, and at the same time an equal amount is received from the veins. Thus two hundred and fifty pounds of blood passes through the body every hour.

In the whole, the tube through which the blood is emptied into the arteries, is a foot in diameter, and at every stroke of the heart, the blood rushes with a velocity like unto that through the sluice of a mill!

RECIPE FOR CURING MURKIN.—Opium, 3 drachms; turpentine, 1 gill; mix Indian meal with the turpentine to give it the proper consistence, and enclose the opium in it, pill fashion; grease the ball well, elevate the beast's head, and drawing out the tongue, administer the dose. As the tongue recedes, it carries the ball

## Battle-Snake Story.

Last fall a woman residing in the vicinity of Worcester, was picking blackberries in a field near her house, having with her only child, a bright-eyed little fellow of less than a year old. The babe sat upon the ground in an open space, amusing himself with grasping at a clump of yellow-weed that grew within reach, and eating berries brought him from time to time by his mother.

The latter at length, intent upon gathering the fine fruit, passed round a rock which hid her child from view. She was about to return to him, when hearing him laughing and crowing in great glee, and thinking he must be safe as long as he was so happy, she remained a little longer where she was.

Suddenly the little voice ceased, and after another minute's delay the young mother stepped upon the rock and looked over expecting to see her babe asleep; instead of which, he was sitting perfectly motionless, his hands just raised from his lap, his lips parted, and his wide-open eyes fixed with a singular expression, upon some object which she was at first unable to discern.

Ye who can, judge of her horror, when on close scrutiny she perceived, some four feet from the infant, a rattle-snake upon his, and nearing him by an almost imperceptible motion.

The sight of her darling's peril so nearly paralyzed her, that for an instant she half believed the dreadful fascination had extended to herself, but the certainty that unless she was the instrument of salvation to her child he was inevitably lost, in some degree restored her powers. She glanced wild around for something that might be used as a weapon, but nothing appeared, and already venomous reptile had passed over half the space which divided him from his victim. Another moment and all would be lost! What was to be done? In her hand she held a broad tin pan, and springing from the rock quick as thought she covered the snake with it and stood upon to prevent his escape.

The charm was broken, the child moved away to one side and began to sob. At the same time the mother recovered her voice, and screamed for aid, retaining her position till it arrived, when the cause of her terrible fright was dispatched.

## ILLINOIS, IOWA AND WISCONSIN.—A

correspondent of the New York Tribune thus defines the positions of the delegates to the two national conventions from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin:

In Illinois the Democratic delegation is for Douglass as their first choice; Cass is the second choice of nearly, if not quite all of the delegation. The Whig delegates are unanimous for Scott.

In Iowa no expression of preference, but a large majority of the members were for Cass, and the delegates are all Cass men. The Whig delegation stands two for Scott and two for Fillmore.

In Wisconsin the delegates are all Cass men. One of them (Judge Bryan) may vote for Governor Dodge on the first ballot. These delegates were elected nearly a year ago. An attempt has since been made by the anti-Cass men to have new delegates elected, but the attempt has failed. The Whig delegation stands 4 for Scott and one for Fillmore.

## ADVICE TO HOUSE-WIVES.—Clean

a brass kettle before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

The offender carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth all year clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woolens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Luke warm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens. Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woolens.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

It is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it up in bottles, fill it up with vinegar, and keek it corked tight.

## A NEW SIDE-SADDLE.—We have seen

a capital article, the invention of Disbrow, at his riding school, No. 20, Fourth Avenue. It renders horseman perfectly safe to the ladies, by the addition of a support on the outside of the near crutch, against which the knee of the rider presses. At the same time, that part of the saddle which heretofore rested upon the shoulders is cut out, saving the animal from those painful excoriations so frequently witnessed.

This saddle holds the lady firmly in her seat, and she may safely trust herself on a restive horse, gallop, leap fences, and perform other feats which would be attended with some risk to an inexperienced rider occupying the common side-saddle. We are glad to see this invention, and we doubt not the ladies will hail it with much pleasure.

N. Y. Cour.

## YOU should be careful not to in-

trust another unnecessarily with a secret which it may be a hard matter for him to keep and which may expose him to somebody's displeasure, when it is hereafter discovered that he was the object of your confidence. Your desire for, or sympathy, is not to be indulged by dragging other people into your misfortunes.

## THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT STOPPED.—

The Court of Appeals yesterday rendered a judgment—all the Loco-Foco Judges concurring—affirming the decision of the Court below that the Canal Enlargement act of 1851, is unconstitutional—consequently null and void; so the Speedy Enlargement goes by the board, and the completion of the Enlarged Erie Canal is deferred to some year in the indefinite future—possibly forever.—New York Tribune, 12.

## SORE NECKS IN OXEN.—This is caused

by using yokes that do not fit the neck, or by working the oxen in wet weather. It can be prevented by nailing down yokes and applying oil or lard to the neck in stormy weather.

Remedy.—A salve made of lard and bees-wax, or make a strong wash of white-wash, and apply it night and day.

## FROM SANTA FE.—We copy the fol-

lowing epistle was taken by Napoleon of last Thursday:

That indefatigable and ever-moving traveler over the Plains, F. X. Aubrey, arrived at Independence on the 8th inst. By the Timour, of yesterday, we have advices from him. He left Santa Fe on the 10th ult., and brings in the remains of Robert F. Brent, of Boonville, who was murdered by the Indians. Also the remains of Wm. C. Skinner, of this city, who was murdered as announced by us several months ago.

The Gazette, of the 3d, puts a complete damper upon the statements in relation to the mineral wealth of the Rio Gila, of which before we had a very flattering account. Persons who were engaged in the expedition to the Rio Gila report, after a personal examination, that there is not the slightest reason, either from history or tradition, to believe that gold and precious stones abound there.

The Gazette publishes a letter from Gov. Calhoun addressed to Thomas Ortiz, Prefect of Santa Fe county, which certainly exhibits a curious state of affairs in Mexico. It is in these words:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
March 31, '52. }

SIR:—Moved by a regard for the protection of property, I would respectfully recommend that you establish a temporary police. For the want of funds, to maintain them, and upon the representation of the proper officers that the prisoners now in jail are in a starving condition, through a humane feeling towards said prisoners and community, I have granted them a conditional pardon. This release may render precautionary steps advisable for a few nights.

Respectfully,  
J. S. CALHOUN.

From a private letter, from Santa Fe, we learn that Gov. Calhoun, who had been dangerously ill, expected to leave for the States in about two weeks, but doubts we entertained as to his ability to undergo the fatigue of the journey.

The people of Santa Fe were excited by apprehensions of insurrectionary movements. The night of the 11th was assigned for an attack upon the Exchange, as the commencement of these proceedings.

Mr. Wm. S. Allen, late secretary of Territory of New Mexico, was in the neighborhood, and was expected to arrive at Independence last Sunday or Monday. If so, he will be here to-day or to-morrow.

## INDIAN TREATY IN MINNESOTA.—The

treaty negotiated with the Sioux tribe of Indians, last summer, securing to Minnesota a large accession of fertile territory, now awaits ratification by the Senate. Hon. LUKE LEA, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor RAMSAY, of Minnesota, were engaged in the negotiation as special commissioners, and the result of their labors is generally conceded to be pregnant with benefits to the country. It secures to our Government the ownership of an immense tract, considered by those familiar with the region, to embrace the finest farming and lumbering lands in the Northwest; and at a cost lower, we believe, than has been attempted purchases gained under former treaties. The land ceded by the Sioux is estimated at 27,633,640 acres, ranging along the northern boundary of Iowa, extending from the Mississippi nearly to the Missouri, and northward to the St. Peter's river. The nominal price is ten cents per acre; but the payment is to be made in the form of annuities for fifty years, at five per cent. on that amount; thus in reality reducing the expenditure to about two cents an acre.—Wash. Republic.

## ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Let the busi-

ness of every one alone and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage and study to make even leisure hours useful. Think twice before you spend a shilling—remember you will have another to make for it. Buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits. Look over your books regularly, and if you find an error trace it out—Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, retrench—work harder, but never fly the track. Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last; though you should fall in the struggle you will be honored—but shrink, and you will be despised.



# WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.  
R. H. JOHNSON, EDITOR.  
RICHMOND, MAY 28, 1852.  
**LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!**  
If you want to buy anything,  
If you want to sell anything,  
If you want to hear anything,  
If you want to tell anything,  
If you want to do anything,  
If you want anything done,  
**ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!**

**GRAND CONCERT.**—We take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Richmond and vicinity, that the celebrated **NICHOLAS FAMILY** in connection with the inimitable **YANKEE SARTIN** will give an entertainment on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of next week. The performances will consist of Dances, Legerdemain, Comic and sentimental songs, &c. This we have no doubt will be a grand entertainment for those who enjoy chaste music and lovers of fun. Admission 30 cents. 20 cents for children and servants. Let all turn out, as it will no doubt be a rich treat.

We call special attention to the proceedings of county meetings in Clay and Whitley Counties, appointing delegates to the Rail Road Conventions; one to be held at Cumberland Gap and the other at Knoxville, both on the 5th of July next.

We suppose there must be some mistake about the time and place in one or the other of the proceedings. Madison is respectfully invited to meet and appoint delegates to said Convention. Shall we do it? If we don't do something in this regard and that very promptly, we shall in a few years find ourselves between two stools as it were.

Efforts are making on each side of us to extend the present rail road through the mountains to Tennessee, and one or the other is certain to be made and perhaps both. We have the power, the means and all the natural advantages to carry the road through our town and county, and if we will just put forth the will, it can and will be done. The route through our town and county is about 20 miles nearer than any other and is the legitimate and proper one for the road, but if we stand still and do nothing, the energy and enterprise of our neighbors on the North and South will take it from us. We propose that a meeting of the Citizens be held upon the subject on next County Court day in the court house, and we hope to see such an interest in the subject, as we had a few years ago.

Graham for June is at hand, filled with chaste reading matter and fine engravings. Graham holds out liberal offers and inducements to Subscribers for the incoming volume, commencing with July. Each number contains over 100 pages, making for the year some 1200 or 1400 pages of reading matter interspersed with fine steel engravings, and all for \$2. To clubs of six, cheap as dirt. One dollar for six months. Call and see the No. before us.

**Remember the Fair**  
Of the Ladies of the Methodist church to night, all ought to go. We like these fairs very much, because it affords every one an opportunity to give something to benevolent objects without grudging. We have no doubt the fair ladies will give every man the worth of his money in good eatables and above all pleasant and agreeable smiles and kind converse. Go every body. Tickets for sale at the Drug Stores of Dr. S. T. NEWMAN and I. D. SMITH.

We understand that the Trustees of the town will soon be compelled to remove the Market house off the public square. It will have to be built on some one of the Streets in the town. The citizens ought to begin to talk about the matter so as to unite upon some central point, thereby enabling the trustees to act in the matter so as to satisfy all concerned.

We are indebted to some friend for a copy of "The Democratic State Register" published at Sacramento city California. In looking over it we were glad to see the Card of our old townsman Dr. A. J. Burnam and Dr. Johnson Price late of Garrard, also a speech of Gen. James M. Estill formerly of this county in the State Senate of which he is a member—which facts show that our old countrymen and friends are still in the land of the living, and are making bold strokes to climb the ladder of fortune and fame.

There is a Show coming! This information will undoubtedly tickle almost every body in these parts, for they are so scarce, but more particularly the boys and young folks. Let all who desire to witness the fun when it gets here, save the dates, as they are the essentials on such occasions. See advertisement.

In another column we say that Mr. Wm. Shackelford has to say to those who desire cheap property.

There is another sly hint to Teachers, which shows they are in demand. See advertisement.

It will also be seen by reference to the advertising columns that G. CLAY SMITH, has located in Richmond for the purpose of practicing Law.

See the advertisement of Thos. I. Gowan, head of Pension agent. Mr. G. is well known in this community and is a person of good business qualifications.

## THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is an admitted and undoubted fact, that every freeman has a right to think, act and say just what he pleases, so that he does not intrude upon the privileges and immunities of others. All have the privilege to scrutinize and expose the policy and doings of the administration, and there is not the least probability of any one ever being called upon for an explanation, or ever being held responsible for them. That there are errors and blunders made day after day which it does not require the scrutiny of a critic wise and learned to behold, is beyond a reasonable or plausible doubt. But knowing this to be a fact incontrovertible, no man or set of men are justifiable in endeavoring to build up a shabby reputation upon the faults of others; for it is never to be borne in mind, 'tis never to err, but divine to forgive." This rule of action is not only applicable to individuals, but to the wide-spread affairs of men.

The erroneous and simple notion that some of the would-be great men have, of building up a world-wide reputation for ferreting out and exposing the imagined extravagances and deception of their opponents, is certainly very preposterous and will not, most assuredly, receive the sanction of the respectable and intelligent portion of the people. And more particularly should these things be discountenanced, when falsehood, misrepresentation and petty jealousy are at the foundation of the complaints. If there is anything which the entire people ought to discountenance, deprecate and put down, it is this contemptible principle which many avail themselves of, by retailing slang and abuse. There are, though we are sorry to say it, many who hold public and responsible stations in government affairs, those too who possess the finest ability, that disgrace the efficiency of public service. But neither their pretended sincerity or profound wisdom, can change the fact, that their nefarious attacks and unfair dealings are ill-chosen and beneath the dignity of their position.

To prove our assertions, it is not necessary that we should give the name of any particular person or persons, for these facts are so plain to every thinking and rational mind, that no one will for a moment doubt or question them. An ambitious and business-like vindication of the different departments of the Government have been published and sent broad-cast over the country, so that all have a full and decided revelation of the truth of things as they exist. A liberal and impartial opinion is formed by all those who are inclined to "be just," knowing it is human to err. The truth is, all the dissention and discord which has been created, has been done by those small fry, cringing demagogues and honor seekers, who are entirely unworthy of the confidence of the people, at least while they spider-like spin out their flimsy brains to the great annoyance of respectable citizens.

No public servant has the right inherent to lie—no one has the right to originate dissensions which are calculated to shake this mighty republic from centre to circumference, or which have a tendency to clog the wheels of a well regulated government. But it is the sacred and holy duty of all to uphold and perpetuate this glorious Union, for our public liberty, equal rights, as well as religious liberty and opinions under a well defined constitution, all depend upon our attachment thereto. A kind creator has placed this glorious confederacy in such a condition, that union and liberty are essential to happiness, and it is to be hoped those whose constant object seems to be to create bickerings and strife will at once cease their unholy anathemas, and endeavor to instill into the minds of the people a love for each other and sacred regard for our common country.

We believe as much as any one in retrenchment and reform. It has always been one of the cardinal principles of the Whig party and has ever been carried out when it was in the power of the party to do so. But it would be a very hard matter for a Whig Executive to enforce any restriction whatever, where both branches of Congress are Locofoco. And consequently, it is very amusing to see the praters of economy that belong to that party, accuse the Whigs of extravagance, when they have every thing in their own hands. If any reasonable man will candidly think about this matter, he can come to no other conclusion, than that a Locofoco Congress is wasting enormous sums of the people's money every day. Suffice it to say that every cent of money which is spent in conformity to the acts of the party, that has the ascendancy, for all know that Congress orders the outlay and the administration complies therewith. And as extravagance will be a prominent charge and urged with great force in the coming contest for President, in order to deceive the honest, unsuspecting portion of the people, it would be well for all to examine the matter, that all foul and untrue statements may be hurled with impunity into the teeth of those who originate or circulate them.

The celebrated Misses Fox, of Spirit Rapping notoriety are now in Lexington. They profess to be genuine, and they might be so properly, the founders, will in all probability survive the nation.

## GEN. SCOTT.

As the hero of an hundred battles seems now to be attracting great attention, we have thought it would not be amiss for us to express an opinion, or at least a few thoughts in his behalf and at the same time give his traducers a little castigation. We have no very great preference as far as regards the candidates spoken of for the Presidency. The nominee will be our favorite. This we believe, is the feeling of a majority of the Whig party. It may be, some have a preference and express themselves in that way, but be that as it may, the nominee will be their choice, and will receive their united support.

We have not thought it proper to elevate at our mast head the name of any one for the Presidency, from the simple fact that there is not one among the number mentioned, but what possesses every requisite to discharge the responsible duties that will be entrusted to his care who ever may be the choice of the party. In this particular we think many of our brethren of the press most egregiously err. We think editors if they speak upon the subject ought to occupy rather a neutral ground, discuss the claims, life and character of every aspirant, and when a standard bearer is selected, give the armor for the battle, and use every honorable exertion to effect a triumph. Our reason for assuming this position can be made apparent to all, and more particularly to those who notice the evils of such action. Suppose in the east, north, west, south and middle States, the claims of a different candidate are vividly portrayed to suit the admiring gaze of an anxious and enthusiastic people. It is certainly apparent that all will not see through the same glasses. Then difficulties at once arise to mar the tranquility of the party; for their love, admiration and enthusiasm for their pet, awakens a restlessness and before they are aware of it, they are belching forth the most unhalting and bitter anathemas against all who seem to oppose them. And the American people are so singularly constructed that they will, regardless of consequences, give vent to their feelings; you cannot stop them, until you stop their breath.

For these and many other plausible reasons we think editors ought to keep docile, except in a general way, until the candidates are properly and legally in the field, and then let their artillery loose on the strong hold of the enemy, beating down all opposition, and taking peaceable possession of the emoluments belonging to the Presidential chair.

There is one prominent thing in politics, that always appears mean and contemptible, though it is practiced, to some extent by both parties and that is to abuse, slander and heap the vile vituperation of a corrupt heart upon a man, simply because he is a candidate. This is a feature in politics that is to every refined mind disgusting in the extreme. Now it has not been but a short time since the opposition papers were filled with glowing laudations in behalf of Gen. Scott, and the lamented and patriotic Taylor had to bear the burden of corruption and virulence. But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and they do not possess words vile enough to express their perverted ideas in regard to the venerable hero of Junius Lane. It is self-evident that his election, should he receive the nomination, and we regard him now as the most prominent man, is just as certain as anything in the future can be. He has a lasting hold upon the affections of the people that cannot be eradicated, and the mentioning of his name awakens enthusiasm and admiration. His noble and daring services in whatever capacity his country has placed him, do now, and are destined to form the brightest pages of history, for which he deserves the gratitude of a nation of freemen, and has justly entitled him to the highest office in the gift of the people, to which he would be elevated without scarcely a dissenting voice, were it not for political sycophants and demagogues. This class of individuals have been for some time engaged in endeavoring to stir up jealousies and discord in the Whig ranks, in order more fully to carry out their nefarious designs.

In order to prejudice the south against Gen. Scott, they place him with the abolitionists of the north and say he is not sound upon the compromise. This charge, however, needs no refutation, as there are none who make pretensions to political information who are so grossly ignorant as to believe a word of it. We feel certain that those who praise and circulate this untrue charge, know it is founded upon the most shallow pretext.

The democracy think there are in the Whig ranks, those who will run better than Scott. This may be the fact, but we shall not go to that source for assistance in the selection of a candidate. When we need advice it is a very easy matter to let it be known. It is customary to consult with those who labor to secure the triumph of our own cherished principles, consequently, the Whig party will confer with those who labor with assiduity to put down such contemptible meanness as is perpetrated by those who are endeavoring to gratify their inborn love of mischief and de-

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

**A COMPLETE FRAUD.**—Genuine \$5 notes on the York Bank of Pennsylvania have been altered to \$50, with such consummate skill, as to have been received and paid out by a leading New York Bank. The alteration consists in pasting the figures "50" over the figures "5," at the upper corners of the bill; the words "fifty dollars" over the words "five dollars" in the centre of the note; and miniature vignettes of a steamboat, &c., over the words "five" in the lower corner.

The river men of Pittsburgh propose to the river men of the entire west and south, to unite in procuring a block, with suitable inscriptions thereon, together with a united subscriptions, to aid in the construction of the National Monument in Washington.

The Mobile papers tell of a race which came off at the race course near that city, between Miss Cushman, the pedestrian, and the race horse Reindeer—she was to run five hundred yards, while the horse was to make the circuit of the course. The horse beat, making the distance in 1 minute and 57 seconds. Great country this!

The venerable WILLIAM WILKINSON died at Providence (R. I.) on Sunday morning, in the 92d year of his age. He was the oldest living graduate of Brown University, having belonged to the class of 1783. He served in the revolutionary war, and was engaged in Sullivan's expedition.

One hundred and sixty sheep, which Mr. Jewett, of Vermont, has just imported from Spain, have arrived in charge of a Spanish shepherd. Mr. Jewett paid fourteen thousand dollars for the flock. There was one buck which cost nine hundred dollars, and would shear 24 pounds of wool.

The Washington papers announce the death of Wm. S. Derrick, chief clerk in the Department of State. Mr. D. was appointed a clerk in this Department in 1827.

Mayor Crossman, of New Orleans, in a recent message to the Common Council of that city, mentions the gratifying fact that the yellow fever had not visited New Orleans in an epidemic form for five years.

An arrival at Boston makes known that the yellow fever has been prevailing at Rio Janeiro to a fearful extent. Its greatest havoc was on board ship, and consequently but few vessels remained at that port. Several American ships had suffered severely.

A State Native American Convention, in Pennsylvania, is to be held on the 30th of June, at Harrisburg. Their National Convention is on the 4th of July.

**PROSPECT OF SUMMER.**—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican of May 7 says that the stage from Brattleboro', Vermont, to Wilmington, went through on wheels for the first time since November last Tuesday. The snow is still several feet deep on the mountain. The Brattleboro' Eagle says that in Stratton and some of the neighboring towns the fence tops are just becoming visible.

In Italy, Piedmont excepted, every 114th man of the population is in prison. Every 400th man of the population is in exile. The ratio is higher in France, higher still in Hungary, higher still in Poland, higher still in Hesse or Baden.

**DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.**—Mr. Addison Moffatt, Miss Mary Dean, Miss Sarah Blakely, and Miss Maria Hicks, under appointment as Teachers from the American Missionary Association, sailed from New York for Jamaica on Monday.

A personal difficulty occurred in Harrodsburg on Monday night between Mr. W. L. Moore and Dr. R. M. Sutfield. The former fired at the latter, but without inflicting any serious injury. The attack was made by the Doctor.

The project is entertained in New Orleans of erecting a monument to some point on Canal street, which shall be designed to perpetuate the memory of the compromise measures.

The Blue Lick Springs were sold at auction on Monday last week; and Col. John S. Morgan, of Covington, was the purchaser.

The Northfork Beacon says that the U. S. steamer Saranac will sail shortly from Pensacola for Nicaragua and Costa Rica, conveying an agent for our government and the British Consul General, leaving for their object the adjustment of our difficulties, so far as the United States and Great Britain are concerned, and with every prospect of the most favorable results.

We had a call yesterday from a worthy old gentleman who informed us that he was the third child born in Kentucky, and that, the two first being dead, he is now the oldest living person born in this State or within the territory now known as Kentucky. His name is Isaac Kimbley, and he was born on Corn Island in 1780. He is now a citizen of Orleans, Orange county, Va. He related to us some interesting anecdotes of Daniel Boone and other early settlers. He is a good Whig and has long been a subscriber to the Louisville Journal.

## Electoral Vote of 1848 and 1852

We give below the electoral vote of each State under the new apportionment, as compared with that under the old law, placing in one column the States that voted for General Taylor in 1848, and in another those that voted against him, adding California, which was then only a Territory:

| FOR TAYLOR     | '48 '52 | FOR CASS | '48 '52        |    |    |
|----------------|---------|----------|----------------|----|----|
| Vermont        | 6       | 5        | Maine          | 9  | 8  |
| Massachusetts  | 12      | 13       | New Hampshire  | 6  | 6  |
| Rhode Island   | 4       | 4        | Virginia       | 17 | 15 |
| Connecticut    | 6       | 6        | South Carolina | 9  | 8  |
| New York       | 36      | 36       | Ohio           | 23 | 23 |
| New Jersey     | 7       | 7        | Indiana        | 12 | 13 |
| Pennsylvania   | 26      | 27       | Illinois       | 9  | 11 |
| Delaware       | 3       | 3        | Iowa           | 4  | 4  |
| Maryland       | 8       | 8        | Wisconsin      | 4  | 5  |
| North Carolina | 11      | 10       | Michigan       | 5  | 9  |
| Georgia        | 10      | 10       | Missouri       | 7  | 9  |
| Florida        | 3       | 3        | Alabama        | 9  | 9  |
| Kentucky       | 12      | 12       | Mississippi    | 6  | 7  |
| Louisiana      | 6       | 6        | Arkansas       | 3  | 4  |
| Tennessee      | 12      | 12       | Texas          | 4  | 5  |

163 161 California 127 131  
Total for Taylor 164 164  
Total for Cass 127 127

Whole Electoral Vote in 1848 290  
Whole number of votes in '52 293  
Necessary to elect 149

It may be seen by a glance at the parallel columns, in the above table, what States have gained or lost by the new apportionment, and how many remain as they were. The figures are believed to be accurate, and as every one will have more or less occasion to refer to them between this time and the Presidential election, much trouble may be saved by preserving them in this shape.—*Id.*

**WESTERN MEDICAL NEWS AND CANCER JOURNAL.**—The first number of the 7th volume of this most excellent and very valuable periodical has just been received, and we have given it a perusal. The Editors R. S. & C. E. NEWTON, have an enviable reputation in their profession and publish the cheapest Medical periodical in the United States. It is devoted almost entirely to the treatment of Cancer—to the cure of that, the most hideous and painful disease known to this country. How many glad hearts rejoice at this discovery? How many fine faces has this fell destroyer ruined forever? Innumerable instances are on record, where the nose has been entirely eaten off, the breast—the cheeks and in fact every portion of man's frail tenement has suffered on account of its fatal ravages. Then it is a satisfaction to know that there is a remedy and where it is to be found.

We would advise all who desire a Medical journal to take this one. It is published quarterly, and each volume when completed will contain 128 pages, all for 25 cents per annum. Address R. S. & C. E. Newton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The London Quarterly Review has just been received. It is, as usual heavily laden with instructive and valuable information. This work has a most extensive circulation, and is also a very enviable reputation, and is, in reality one of the cheapest periodicals in the world. All should have it. A specimen number can be seen at this office. It is but to be seen to be admired, and read to be properly appreciated.

**NEW COUNTERFEITS.**—We were shown the other day a new counterfeit \$10 note on the Southern Bank of Kentucky. They have also appeared in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Presbury gives the following description of them:

10's, letter D, dated Russellville, Jan. 1, 1851; viz., a reclining female, with agricultural implements, &c.; 10 in large dies on each upper corner, and a female portrait between the signatures; filling up and engraving miserably executed; the eyes much blurred and indistinct.

The following is a description of a new counterfeit on the State Bank of Indiana:

10's, letter A. viz., female, sheaf of wheat, screw, hammer, &c.; small steam car in the distance; medallion head on the left of vignette; TEN on the left end; 10 and railroad cars on the right end; shipping, anchor, merchandise, &c., between the signatures; payable at Lafayette to J. S. Hanna; Cyrus Ball, cashier, and J. Morrison, president; dated Jan. 1851; a dangerous counterfeit and calculated to deceive. The bank has no plate like it.

The following we copy from the St. Louis Intelligencer of Thursday: **Suspected Murder.**—During the recent trip of the steamer Gen. Pike from Louisville to this city an Irishman named Thomas Wilson, a deck passenger, violently beat his wife, and on being expostulated with by herself and other deck passengers, threatened to drown her if she made any more complaints, and that he had already killed two women and would have no scruples of disposing of her in the same manner. About half past nine o'clock on Wednesday night his wife was discovered to be missing, and on subsequent search she was nowhere to be found on the boat. The strong probability is that she met a violent death at his hands and in the manner in which he threatened to accomplish it.

These are substantially the statements made by Wilson's fellow passengers to the police, who promptly took him into custody. Wilson denies having any hand in causing her death, and states that he was the first who missed and caused immediate search to be instituted. The matter will be investigated to-morrow.

**DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.**—A well executed counterfeit \$20 note, A. of the State Bank of Louisiana was discovered a few days ago. The stalks of wheat at the right of the vignette are confused and indistinct in the spurious note, but, aside from this, there is little to distinguish it from the genuine.

## COMMUNICATION.

**For the Weekly Messenger.**  
At a meeting of the citizens of Whitley County held at the Court House in the town of Williamsburg, on Monday the 17th inst. (it being county court day) the object of the meeting having been explained by William C. Gilles Esq., in a short and lucid style, on motion Col. John S. Laughlin was unanimously called to the chair and James C. Williams, appointed secretary. The meeting being organized appropriate addresses were then delivered by W. S. Cook, James Eastham and T. R. Harman Esq., after which the following preamble and resolutions were offered by W. C. Gilles and unanimously adopted: **WHEREAS**, the great rail road project of 1836 designed to connect the City of Charleston S. C. with Lexington and Louisville, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio is again being revived and a great portion of the same completed, and a still a greater portion surveyed and under contract, leaving but the short unconnected link between Danville and Lexington, Ky. and Knoxville Tennessee a distance of only about 140 to 150 miles to be put under contract, in order to accomplish the great object of connecting the Atlantic seaboard of the south, with the fertile Valley of Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi; Together with the rich and fertile Valleys of the northern lakes, thus annihilating distance by promoting speedy and cordial intercourse, thereby binding together in brotherly union with the great iron arms of Commerce, the two powerful and discordant extremes of this our beloved country.

And whereas the citizens of Whitley county have seen with deep regret the efforts of citizens in various sections, to divert the location of the small unconnected link, between the great southern and northern chain of rail-road from its proper direction, and from the route as laid down by nature, a long which it should follow where the mountains are tunneled and the valleys comparatively speaking, ready graded by the doer of all great works.

And whereas we are fully aware of the immense number who are deeply interested, and who are almost entirely unacquainted with the many natural facilities afforded, and the route we propose (via), Big-Creek Gap and Williamsburg over that of any other proposed route, therefore feeling deeply impressed with the great necessity of presenting to the World and especially those more directly interested, the manifold advantages of the route, we propose over all others in point of cheapness of construction, profits of the road when completed, advantages to commerce, to the country through which it passes, to the union and the world.

**Therefore Resolved;**  
1st That this meeting appoint a committee of correspondence consisting of T. R. Harman, A. Williams, James Eastham, A. C. King, W. S. Cook and J. C. Williams, to collect and communicate all the available information, in relation to the construction of the road along the various routes in contemplation; and resolved further that said committee institute an inquiry as to whether Richmond or Danville would be the more direct and proper point through which to connect with Lexington open the Big-Creek Gap and Williamsburg route.

2d Resolved, that a committee consisting of W. C. Gilles, A. B. King, A. R. Barton, J. C. Williams, A. Williams, Samuel Beams, William Wells, James Falkner, Daniel Falkner, James R. Scott, W. S. Cook, John Smith, Jas. Eastham, A. Craig, L. D. Sutton and T. J. Gattiff, be authorized and directed to go and examine Big-Creek Gap in the Cumberland mountain, at the head of White Oak Creek in the state of Tennessee, and report the result of such examination to the Chairman of this meeting, who is requested to have said report published in the Knoxville Register, Somerset Gazette, Danville Tribune, Richmond Messenger and Garrard Banner.

3d Resolved, that a committee consisting of W. C. Gilles, J. C. Williams, A. Williams, James Eastham, W. S. Cook, W. W. Hubbard and Jacob McLaney, are hereby appointed to prepare and publish an address, to the Citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio describing the route from Lexington by way of Danville or Richmond, Williamsburg and Big-Creek Gap to Knoxville Tennessee.

4th Resolved, that the meeting believe from all the information within its reach, (some of its members having traveled on many of the rail roads in various parts of the union,) that the advantages in point of grade, are so great that the Citizens of Whitley County through which the road is proposed by the meeting to pass, some 30 miles, would furnish the site of way, grade the road and subscribe as much stock as any other mountain County.

5th Resolved, that W. C. Gilles, A. Williams, John S. Laughlin, A. R. Barton, T. R. Harman, John I. Tyre, A. Craig, J. C. Watkins, J. W. Brunner, J. L. Gattiff, Jas. Eastham, J. C. Williams, A. C. King, A. B. King, William Jones, J. L. McCarty and all other Citizens of Whitley County (who are friendly to the enterprise,) be appointed delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Knoxville Tennessee, on the 5th of July next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the claims of the various routes proposed for a rail way from Knoxville to Lexington or Danville, and present to the deliberate consideration of said convention a correct description of the distance and route we propose, as may be from Knoxville to Danville or Lexington, also to endeavor to obtain a survey of said route at least so far as from Knoxville to the Kentucky state line.

6th Resolved, that we earnestly unite the active cooperation of our Brethren in the Counties of Lawrel, Rock Castle, Madison, Lincoln, Boyle, Garrard and Mercer in Kentucky and Campbell, Anderson and Knox Counties in Tennessee, to aid the prosecution of this great enterprise.

7th Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and a copy of the same be sent to the Knoxville Register, Somerset Gazette, Danville Tribune, Richmond Messenger, and Garrard Banner with request that the same be published. On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

J. S. LAUGHLIN, Chron  
J. C. WILLIAMS, Secy.

## From the Observer & Reporter.

**Railroad Meeting in Clay County.**  
At a meeting of the citizens of Clay County, held in Manchester, Ky., on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1852, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the proposed Railroad Convention which is to be held at Cumberland Gap on the 5th day of July next—on motion of Capt. J. F. Amis, Gen. JOHN HIBBARD was called to the Chair, and E. W. MURRAY appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few eloquent remarks, explained the object of the meeting. On motion of H. L. White, the chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting: William Woodcock, Dr. S. W. Bates, James White, J. F. Amis, Hugh L. White, and E. W. Murphy, who after retiring a short time, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That in the opinion of this meeting the construction of a railroad from Lexington, Paris, or some other point leading through the southeastern portion of Kentucky, in a direction of the Cumberland Gap, will greatly redound to the interest and wealth of that portion of said State.

**Resolved**, That we appoint Daniel G. White Jas. Bolen, James T. Woodward, Capt. T. T. Garrard, Henry Connett, Daniel B. Stivers, Esq., George Ransner, Robert L. George Dr. S. W. Bates, Wm. Woodcock, James White, Wm. Shelton, S. G. Reid, Capt. J. F. Amis, Alexander White, H. L. White, C. S. Chastain, Col. L. Miller, W. H. Walker, Gen. Hugh White, and all other citizens of Clay county who may attend.

**Resolved**, That this meeting cordially approves the object of said Convention and recommend that all the adjacent counties hold meetings at an early day for the purpose of appointing delegates to said Convention.

On motion of Hugh L. White—**Resolved**, That this meeting return their sincere thanks to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives who aided in passing the law granting the southeastern portion of Kentucky a railroad charter.

On motion of Capt. J. F. Amis—**Resolved**, That the following papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting: Lexington Observer, Frankfort Commonwealth, Louisville Journal, Richmond Messenger, Somerset Gazette, and Charleston Mercury.

On motion of Col. Leander Miller—**Resolved**, That we invite all the citizens from the States of Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to meet in said Convention.

On motion of Maj. Daniel White—**Resolved**, That this meeting do no adjourn. JOHN HIBBARD, Chron. E. W. MURRAY, Sec'y.

**TERRIBLE AFFRAY.**—The St. Louis Republican, of Thursday, has the following:

We learn from Capt. Burke, of the Kate Kearney, down this morning from Rock Island, that a terrible fight occurred between the crew of the Marlin No. 2 and a portion of the deck passengers on board of that boat, while she was under way, on Tuesday morning. Four persons are said to have been killed or mortally wounded, and a number of others seriously injured. The mate of the Kate Kearney informs us that he learned, on inquiry, that two of the hands were dead and two of the passengers in a dying condition. The difficulty is said to have grown out of an attempt on the part of some of the hands to commit an outrage on the wife of one of the passengers. This being resented, a general fight ensued, in which knives and other deadly weapons were freely used.

All we are able to learn of the circumstances are that, on the commission of the offence, the husband knocked the deck hand down, and also had a scuffle with two or three of his comrades; after which, Capt. Alfred sent two of the deck hands ashore. All was quiet for a while, but late in the night, when the whole of the crew armed themselves with whatever they could, and in a body attacked the passengers, (consisting of an old man about 60 years of age, two sons and several females), in the dark, and, though the men fought bravely, succeeded in overpowering and beating them most unmercifully. The old man and his two sons, it is supposed, are mortally wounded. They were landed at Louisiana.

One of the hands engaged in the bloody affair got ashore at Louisville and was immediately arrested. He was severely wounded by a severe cut in the arm.

**NEW ORLEANS, May 14.**  
By the arrival to-day of the brig American and Tehuantepec, from Vera Cruz, advices are received to the effect that they bring intelligence from the city of Mexico of great excitement in consequence of a conspiracy against the government being discovered on the 2d inst. Several arrests have taken place, the citizens generally were put under arms for self-defence. The government had ordered a body of troops to be immediately despatched to the mouth of the Calza Calene river.

Telegraphic communication from Vera Cruz to Orizaba has commenced, and dispatches are now daily transmitted between the two points.

A conduct had been in the city of Mexico on the 24th of Vera Cruz, with a million four hundred thousand dollars in specie.

**LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD.** The Mount Sterling Whig of the 22d inst., says:

We are much gratified to hear that the counties of Greenup and Carter have subscribed most liberally to the route of the Lexington and Big Sandy road. We are told that the full amount of one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed, and of course the work now proceed. Measures will now be taken to organize the company. We are informed by Judge Moore that more than \$30,000 in stock has been taken in Lexington and Big Sandy roads at Oatletsburg, that some \$50,000 have been taken at Greenupburg, and a large amount at Big's Furnace. A letter to the Whig states that Bath 262 shares have been taken, can be increased to \$300. In Greenup 149 shares had been taken.



March 26, 1852--11-1f.

**CAMPBELL ON BAPTISM;**  
Just received a large supply, and sold at the  
publishers prices. Also Hymn Books.  
April 9-13-1f. **JOHN MILLER.**







